

KENTUCKY LISTS FOR THE PRIMARY

To Be Held in State Saturday, August 1.

FULL TICKETS IN THE FIELD

For Senator and Congress On Democratic and Republican Tickets.

MANY SENATORIAL ASPIRANTS

The Democratic candidates in the primary are:

For Senator (long term)—Governor Jas. B. McCreary, former Governor J. C. W. Beckham, of Frankfort; Congressman A. O. Stanley, of Henderson.

For Senator (short term)—Senator J. N. Camden, Jr., of Versailles; former Congressman David H. Smith, of Hodgenville; General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans.

For Congress:

First District—Congressman Alben W. Berkley, of Paducah; State Senator Robert H. Scott, of Paducah; J. W. Williams, Calloway county.

Second District—Circuit Judge J. W. Henson, Henderson; D. H. Kincheloe, Madisonville.

Third District—Congressman R. Y. Thomas, Central City; Superintendent J. V. Chapman, Franklin City Schools.

Fourth District—Congressman Ben Johnson, Bardonia; J. W. Boyd, Elizabethtown.

Fifth District—Congressman Swagar Sherley, Louisville; Lawrence J. Mackey, Louisville.

Sixth District—Congressman A. B. Rouse, Burlington.

Seventh District—Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill, Georgetown; former State Senator Claude M. Thomas, Paris.

Eighth District—Congressman Harvey Helm, Stanford.

Ninth District—Congressman J. W. Fields, Olive Hill; J. P. Haney, West Liberty; J. W. Perry, West Liberty; J. S. Haley, Grayson; J. Roe Young, Maysville.

Tenth District—County Chairman F. Thomas Hatcher, Pikeville.

Eleventh District—Nat B. Sewell, London.

For Appellate Court Judge—Third district, J. P. Hobson, Elizabethtown; Rollin Hurt, Columbia.

The Republican candidates are: Senator (long term)—A. E. Willson, Louisville; R. P. Ernst, Covington; Latt F. McLaughlin, Madisonville.

Senator (short term)—W. Marshall Bullitt, Louisville.

For Congress—First District, Edwin Farley, Paducah.

Second District—Alvin H. Clark, Hopkinsville.

Third District—J. Frank Taylor, Glasgow.

Fourth District—W. Sherman Ball, Hardinsburg; Z. T. Proctor, Lettichfield; Lindsey Morrison, West Point.

Fifth District—Roy Wilhoit, Louisville.

Seventh District—Lucian Beckner, Winchester; L. L. Bristow, Georgetown.

Eighth District—James P. Spillman, Harrodsburg.

Ninth District—H. Glenn Ireland, Olive Hill.

Tenth District—Congressman John M. Langley, Pikeville.

Eleventh District—Congressman Caleb Powers, Barbourville; State Senator J. F. Bosworth, Middlesboro.

The Progressive candidates are:

Senator (long term)—George W. Jolly, Owensboro; Burton Vance, Louisville.

Senator (short term)—George C. Nicholas, Anchorage.

For Congress:

First District—Robert Swann, Murray.

Second District—N. B. Chambers, Owensboro.

Third District—Newton Belcher, Greenville.

Fourth District—Dudley C. Jones, Elizabethtown.

Fifth District—Charles W. White, Indianola; G. C. Gardner, Louisville.

Sixth District—Emmett Orr, Covington.

Eighth District—J. T. Holtzclaw.

Lancaster; Warner W. Jesse, Shelbyville.

Ninth District—Allen D. Coke, Maysville.

Tenth District—H. M. Hoskins, Pikeville.

Eleventh District—Jno. A. Creech, Harlan; Charles E. Herd, Middlesboro; John H. Wilson, Barbourville.

A Plea For Good Roads.

Discussing the importance of good roads Editor Ed D. Shinnick says in the Shelbyville Record:

"What makes a farm valuable? Don't good roads between it and the markets and accessibility to churches and schools have more to do with the adding of value to it than anything else? The fertility of the soil is not the only thing that a prospective purchaser takes into consideration. Don't all of us know of farms that are not adjacent to good roads, churches, schools and the county seat that will produce twice as much per acre as desirably located farms that will sell for two or three times as many dollars per acre? Good roads make the churches, schools and markets more accessible. Then why should anyone hesitate to do what they can for the construction and maintenance of the public highways?"

KENTUCKY'S BIG GAIN IN HER COAL OUTPUT

That For 1913 Was 19,421,288

Tons—A Gain Of 3,000,000 Tons.

Lexington, Ky., July 3.—While all of the details of the report of C. J. Norwood, Chief Inspector of Mines, of coal mine operations in Kentucky for 1913 are not quite finished, the completed figures show a gain of more than 3,000,000 tons in the coal output of 1913 over that of 1912 in this State. The total output for 1913 amounted to 19,421,288 tons. This refers only to what are known as "commercial" mines, the aggregates being made up from monthly reports received by the Chief Inspector from coal companies throughout the year.

Up to 1911 the annual production of the western field exceeded that of the eastern one, but in that year the output of the eastern field passed that of the western and the annual excess has grown rapidly. In 1911 the excess for the eastern field was 5,729 tons; in 1912 it was 732,096 tons, and in 1913 it was 2,548,978 tons. The prospect is that within another five years the output of the eastern field alone will exceed the total production for the entire State.

There are now approximately 32,000 persons employed at and in the coal mines. The number so employed during 1913 was 29,335.

A summary of the details of production, number of employees, selling values according to districts, days worked, accidents, etc., for 1913 will be ready for distribution in a few days.

The commercial output has almost doubled within the last five years, the gain for 1913 over the output for 1909 being 9,125,143 tons.

INFANT SENT BY MAIL FOR SEVENTEEN CENTS

Laporte, Ind., July 3.—What is believed to be the first use of the parcel post in Indiana for the sending of a child by mail developed at the Laporte post-office late this morning when a boy 2 years old, properly stamped, 17 cents being the amount expended, was received consigned to Henry Euler, of this city, who recently separated from his wife. Both he and his wife have been fighting for the custody of the child.

The mother, who moved from Laporte to Stillwell, finally decided to give the child to the father, and, taking the child to the post-office, paid the postage required and delivered the infant into the custody of the mail carrier.

With the child's clothing, on which seven cents postage was paid, the mother spent a total of 24 cents in sending the babe by mail to the father.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FERRILLINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for Ferrilline original package. The name FERRILLINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

NEW ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF MAN

Wins O. K. From Pennsylvania Seers.

NOAH, NOT ADAM, RESPONSIBLE

Says Prof. Langdon, and University Officials Confirm His Ideas.

WRITTEN ON ANCIENT TABLETS

Philadelphia, Penn., July 3.—Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have confirmed the announcement by Prof. Stephen Langdon in London recently that Noah and not Adam was responsible for the fall of man as shown in the readings of Babylonian tablets unearthed at Nippur.

Dr. Langdon, who is an American, was in this country last October and visited the University of Pennsylvania Museum where he made copies of about 50 of the Nippur tablets in the museum's collection.

What makes the new account of the fall of man especially interesting and important is that it is not, like other versions, written in the Semitic Babylonian language, but in the Sumerian, the older tongue of the non-Semitic race, which in the early days of history held sway over Babylon.

By comparison with other tablets written in the time of King Hammurabi, the date of whose reign is definitely known, the tablet from which Dr. Langdon made his translation probably was written about 2500 B. C., making it the oldest record known at present of the creation, the fall of man and the deluge.

Examination shows that the fragment of tablet translated by Dr. Langdon and the tablet translated by Dr. Poebel were separate, and that with other tablets they contained the full story of the beginning of the world.

Dr. Langdon is easily the foremost Sumerian scholar in the world. Dr. Poebel is an able translator of the language, and both he and Dr. Langdon will give their full translations of such portions of the tablets as exist to the public in book form within a short time.

Whether our Bible as we have it to-day will have to be rewritten is a question. Whether the Hebrew writers got their ideas from the Sumerians and Babylonians or only through direct revelation is a subject concerning which theologians do not agree.

Catarh Cannot be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as the cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarh. Send for testimonials—free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Two Voices.

Gen. Funston, over the pink ice that finished a luncheon in Vera Cruz, said of war.

"War is horrible, and the world will be a happier place when universal peace obtains.

"There are two ideas of war, the romantic and the realistic. Both ideas were well voiced by Bill.

"Every time I see grandfather's sword and medals," said Bill, "I long to take part in a universal war."

"Then, in an afterthought, voicing now the realistic idea, Bill said:

"But every time I look at grandfather's wooden leg, I long for the advent of universal peace."

Best works are performed not by strength but by perseverance.—[Samuel Johnson.

MAN WHO KILLED CHIEF TECUMSEH

Still a Matter Of Considerable Dispute.

LOUISVILLE MAN IS CREDITED

With Shot That Got Old War Horse—Others Say It Was Another.

A VERY REMARKABLE INDIAN

Oklahoma City, July 4.—The renewal of the controversy as to who killed Tecumseh, the famous Indian war chief, recalls the fact that Tecumseh visited Oklahoma when he was trying to organize his vast confederation, embracing all of the Indian tribes of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coast regions, with which he was endeavoring to check the onward march of the whites and to prevent the establishment of any further white settlements in the Middle West.

It was in the spring of 1811 that Tecumseh came to the village of the Osage chief, Clermont, near the historic Claremore mound, in Rogers county, Oklahoma. He was accompanied by his brother, "the Prophet."

The latter is described as having been a man of commanding presence and an eloquent orator, yet so profound was the impression made upon the Osages by the words of Tecumseh that they scarcely noticed his brother, "the Prophet," at all.

Tecumseh was an impassioned orator, and it was reported at the time that the natural sympathies of the Osages went out to him. However, all of their dealings had been with the French traders from St. Louis, by whom they had always been kindly treated. Those traders were all loyal Americans at that time, so that the weight of their influence was against Tecumseh and his ambitious designs. The Osages, therefore, declined to join Tecumseh.

Tecumseh was probably the most remarkable Indian of whom history takes account. His twin brother, "the Prophet," whose name was Tensquatowa, claimed to have been inspired by a message from the Master of Life, in which all of the Indians were directed to band themselves together to resist the further advance of white settlements. Tecumseh not only believed and adopted his brother's teachings, but his own magnetic and persuasive eloquence gave to them an added force and influence.

Tecumseh always disputed the validity of the treaties by which the Government had purchased the land of Ohio and Indiana from the Indians. He claimed that they were not binding upon the Indians for the reason that only the chiefs had entered into such agreements, the warriors not being consulted at all, having thus advocated the doctrine of a practical referendum long before the white men of America ever dreamed of such a system.

The Battle of Tippecanoe, which occurred about six months after Tecumseh's visit to the Osages, really spoiled all of his plans for a confederation of the Indian tribes. He continued to labor for that end until the outbreak of the War of 1812, when he espoused the cause of the British and was commissioned a Brigadier General in the army of King George. His career ended with his death at the Battle of the Thames, when he was still in the prime of life, being then about 45 years old.

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Louisville, Ky., has always been given the credit for killing Tecumseh, and was elected Vice President of the United States in 1836 largely on the strength of that record, but the claim is now disputed by Dr. R. I. Spurr, of Lexington, Ky., who says that according to the story told by his uncle, Richard Spurr, a survivor of the famous battle, it was Col. William Whitley and not Col. Johnson who killed Tecumseh. The elder Spurr and Col. Whitley were members of a party of volunteers detailed to start the Indians out of the woods. In a hand-to-hand combat Whitley killed two Indians, being killed by the second one, who shot just as he did. Spurr later re-

covered Whitley's body and also took in the bodies of the two Indians he killed. The second one, he said, was identified by Gen. Harrison, who knew him well, as being that of Tecumseh.

Tecumseh's name is preserved in Oklahoma in the name of the county seat of Pottawatomie county, where a band of Shawnee Indians, led by Tecumseh's grandson, Wapamoose, better known in Oklahoma as Big Jim, lived many years.

Qualifications of Voters.

The direct primary law as amended by the last Legislature has a drastic provision affecting the qualifications of voters, the purpose being to prevent the voters of one party from participating in the primary of another party, as was an easy thing before the law was amended. The law now strictly defines the qualifications of a voter. He must "be a member of the party for whose nominees he intends to vote and shall have affiliated with that party." It says "no person shall be deemed to have affiliated with the party for whose nominees he intends to cast his vote if he voted against the nominee or nominees of such party at the last general election."

HOLDING TEDDY DOWN TO HIS FORMER TEXT

Showing How He Crossed Himself Up—What We May Expect.

Col. Roosevelt has recently returned from Europe and notwithstanding his emphatic declaration, at Southampton: "I will not run for Governor of New York," the New York World bids his Progressive admirers in that State to be of good cheer, recalling his past declarations, as follows:

"November 8, 1904, the Colonel issued an equally emphatic statement, in which he said:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and these three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

"December 11, 1907, the Colonel reaffirmed this decision in language that was as positive as anything he has said about the Governorship:

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

"February 12, 1912, the Colonel issued a further statement in which he said:

"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me."

"And when the nomination was not tendered, the Colonel busted up the Grand Old Party and proceeded to nominate himself.

"In the circumstances, what the Colonel said at Southampton recently should prove distinctly encouraging to those Progressives who want him to be a candidate for Governor. If a third-term nomination for President was only a third cup of coffee, as Dr. Lyman Abbott so piously explained, a second nomination for Governor may be only a second cup of tea, and as primary day approaches the Colonel may discover that a second cup of tea is the one thing his system needs."

The World, therefore, well argues that taking him by his past performances, Mr. Roosevelt is quite liable to reverse himself and yet run for Governor.

Severe Attack of Colic Cured.

E. E. Cross, who travels in Virginia and other Southern States, was taken suddenly and severely ill with colic. At the first store he came to the merchant recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it cured him. No one should leave home on a journey without a bottle of this preparation. For sale by all dealers.

(Advertisement.)

The validity of the poverty vows of the Roman Catholic Church was upheld in a Supreme Court decision rendered by Justice Hughes.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Stops cough and headache, and works off cold. 25c.

THE LAWS OF WAR ARE VERY RIGID

As Laid Down at the Hague in 1899.

COMPEL HUMANE TREATMENT

And Due Consideration Of Rights In Dealing With the Enemy.

FEW OF THE MAIN PROVISIONS

Both the United States and Mexico are signatory Powers to the "Convention With Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land," adopted at The Hague in 1899, and therefore are bound by its humane proclamations. This convention promulgated a formidable series of rules. The most important restrictions which it imposes upon those engaged in war are to prohibit absolutely the following acts:

To employ poison or poisoned arms.

To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army.

To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms, or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion.

To declare that no quarter will be given.

To employ arms, projectiles or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury.

To make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag or military ensigns and the enemy's uniform, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva (Red Cross) convention.

To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

To attack or bombard towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended.

To pillage a town or place, even when taken by assault.

To punish a spy, without trial, even if taken in the act; and a spy who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy must be treated as a prisoner of war and incur no responsibility for his previous acts of espionage.

To compel the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country.

To bring pressure upon the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile Power.

To confiscate private property.

All these specific prohibitions are based on the declaration that "the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited." Special provisions are made to compel the humane treatment of prisoners. It is also provided that advance warning must be given, wherever possible, to the peaceful inhabitants of a town before bombardment is begun. In seizures and bombardment it is also commanded that "all necessary steps should be taken to spare as far as possible edifices devoted to religion, art, science and charity, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not used at the same time for military purposes." It is further stipulated that "family honors and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty must be respected."—[Leslie's Weekly.

Cured of Indigestion.

Mrs. Sadie P. Clawson, Indiana, Pa., was bothered with indigestion. "My stomach pained me night and day," she writes. "I would feel bloated and have headache and belching after eating. I also suffered from constipation. My daughter had used Chamberlain's Tablets and they did her so much good that she gave me a few doses of them and insisted upon my trying them. They helped me as nothing else has done."

For sale by all dealers. (Advertisement.)

Of Course.

"A French scientist says man is descended from the bullfrog," said the Old Fogey. "Do you believe that?"

"Sure I do," replied the Grouch. "Everybody has to croak."